rummoning him to her side. No ambitious views impelble him to cotton; but he stood by the Bidessoa's basks,
a type of loyalty and patriotism, waiting till leaser men
abould have given in and till he, the last but sure resource, should be called upon to mount his charger, bare
his blade, and quell Spain by his nod. He was ready
when wanted, and even before he was wanted, and this
he initimated to the Spainsh government, sending also an
aide-de-camp to the Queen with the expression of his devotion. The reply was a refusal of his offers, and a request that he would return to Paris. Here letters were
some days ago received—if not from the Marshal himself,
at least from persons understood to be in his intimate con
dence—announcing that he had been offered, and had declined, the post of Ambassador at Paris. This now
proves to be totally unfounded; no offer of the kind has
been made to him.

There can be little doubt that if the Queen of Spain followed her own inclinations Narvaez would soon be in

Transe can one inclinations Narvance would soon be in several her own inclinations Narvance would soon be in section. O'Donnell, store taking one decided and dengerous step, clings to the spot and makes desperate officits not to be urged owards. After deeply compromiting himself by his first acts as Fremier, he seems to have preceived that he had put himself in opposition to the only party that could save him from run, and his work of the state of the seems to the owner of the seems to the owner, and offers himself in the seems to be and the liberals, if they will have him. We hear of his having already almost officials the liberals, if they will have him. We hear of his having already almost officials the National Guide, and the liberals, if they will have him. We hear of his having almost men of the constitution of the seems to the seem

into the path of progress, delibertably offered deflations to a brave and susceptible nation. We could not fail too experience piesaure on perusing the aliminus contained in the official note in favored the principles of 1789, but it is difficult to; us to admit that the stempt of O'Donnell was not a copy d'est. Boubtiess Queen lanbeila had the perfect right of modifying her administration; the substitution of O'Donnell was not a copy d'est. Boubtiess Queen lanbeila had the perfect right of modifying her administration; the substitution of O'Donnell for Experience and his colleagues was quite legat; but that the members of the Cortes were dispersed; for they had assembled in virtue of the law, and were on the point of laying their griefs respectfully before the Queen. The streateur ofters doubtiess the translation of the instructions desputched to the French Ambassador, and reveals the policy which should be followed by O'Dennell. By throwing a well merited blame on the zots and tendercies of the Ministers devoted to the Queen Mother, Maris Christias, it indicates sufficiently that the grangatities of the French government would not be more favorable to the reaction of Narvaez than to a Carlist or a monkish reaction. Without wishing to increasing the three propers of the Ministers devoled to the Queen Mother, Maris Christias, in remarking so much misfortiane, so much bloodshed, all honest folks will regret, as we do, that o'Honnell should not have comprehended the amount of strength lost to the constitutional monarchy, and the ville propared for the latter, by the absence of Expertero, they will regret still more that he abould not have comprehended that he was but an instrument in the highest of the Camrallia, who would endeavor to rec themselves from him on the morrow of the vicory. After laving expressed our opinion on the political bearing of the note in the Montleur, we need correctly attentive of the familiar should be set that administration, and which were unveiled by the saferents lately witnessed in t

NEWS SEOM THE NORTH COAST—SEVERE PIGHTING

NEWS SHOW THE NORTH COAST—SEVERE FIGHTING AT CORUNNA.

PLYMOUR, July 26, 1856.

The clipper rehooner Wave queen, Captain Biampied, with cattle, strived this norming from Corunna, which post she left on Wednesday at noon. On Saturday, the Jeth instact, a sangularry conflict occurred between the mittis and the requisiter, when two of the former and six of the latter were killed, and several wounded on both sides. The next day, Sunday, fresh forces having arrived, the militis laid down their arms. The conflict was conduct to the troops. The militia and the populace are favore or Espartners; but they know lithe of what was transpiring to other parts of cipain. There are now about 2,000 soldiers of the line at Corunna, which is under martial law, thoughts of the town being closed. Franquility was in some decounter restored prior to the departner of the Wave Queen, but furker disturbances were expected.

tas is ame accessor to town being closed. Franquility was is some accessor restored prior to the departure of the Wave-Queen, but further disturbances were expected.

The Baris Moniteur, of July 29, publishes the following telegraphic description from the French Concut at St. Sebestian to the Minister of Foreiga Affairs:—

The Baris Moniteur, of July 29, publishes the following telegraphic description from the Françoise rince my last despatch. The uncertainty of the nows is to be attributed to the delay of two days granted by General Dukes to the Junts.

The Barista Milliesia, a special journal of madrid, gives the following details relative to Savaguesa:—

General Falcon, whose intlinuous vita Esparteso is well known, was Captain General of Arragon, the second commandant in the province being Erigalier Moreno Zaldarringa, an add man without energy. There were in Arragon three regiments of infantry, each of cavalry, a fattery of horse artillery, delached from Madrid, and two batteries of foot artillery, delached from Madrid, and two batteries of foot artillery, delached from Valquee, all the artillery and cavalry, with three battainons of mignitude the orders of Colonel Smidt, who now or may past of the revolutionary Juna. Another battainon was contamaded by Frignader Ferre, an obsert of ittle talent, who may see all his the from the rank of comparate texturn the third was under the command of Unioned Annot, a distinguished officer, but who, during the last two years, has given may to a policied excitement amounting almost to undersea. The rebellion was Comented by the civil Governor, who with three we four other dividuals, reputed demacrate, had formed a ksed of the formed a kned of the moment they had an opportunity, and some have already arrived in Hadrid.

The Madrid Epoca, of the battailon of Almanca, which had been detectabled to Soria. The officers, however, quite the moment they had an opportunity, and some have already arrived in Hadrid.

The Madrid Epoca, of July 24, contains the following—for support

at Granada, Almeria, and Malaga, when the last events have become known there.

The democratic journal, the Sherania, announces that for the present it will cease to appear.

The Queen's Speech to the British Paris The British Parliament was prorogued on the evening of the 29th ult, as already reported. The following royal speech was, in the absence of her Majesty, read by the Lord Chancellor:—
MY LORDS AND GENTLEMES.—We are commanded by

of the 29th uit, as arready reported. The informat year speech was, in the absence of her Majesty, read by the Lord Chancelor:

My Lords and Gerthers.—We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her was macknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the session.

When her Majesty met you in Parliament at the opening of the session, her Majesty was engaged, in co-operation with her allies the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, in an aduous war, having for its object matters of high European importance; and her Majesty appealed to your loyalty and patriotism for the necessary means to carry on that war with the energy and vigor essential to success.

You answered nobly the appeal then made to you; and her Mejesty was enabled to prepare, for the operations of the expected campaign, naval and military forces worthy of the power and reputation of this country.

Happily it became unnecessary to apply those forces to the ourposes for which they had been destined. A treaty was concluded by which the objects for which the war had been undertaken were fully attained; and an honorable pence has saved Europe from the calamities of continued warfare.

Her Majesty trusts that the benefits resulting from that peace will be extensive and permanent; and that, while the friendships and aliances which were cenented by common exertions during the context will gain strength by mutual interests in peace, those asperties which inherently belong to condict will give place to the condicioned and good will with which a faithful execution of engagements will ir spire those who have learnt to respect each other as antagonists.

Her Majesty commands us to thank you for your support in the hear of trial, and to express to you her fervent hope that the property of her mithful people, which was not materially checked by the pressure of war, may continue, an

Her Majesty rejoices to think that the act for the im Her Majesty rejoices to think that the act for the im-provement of the internal pranagements of the University of Cambridge will give fresh powers of usefulness to that atteins and renowned seat of learning. The act of regulating joint stock companies will adord additional facilities for see advantageous employment of act stal, and will thus tend to promote the development of the resources of the country; while the acts passed rela-tive to the mercantile laws of England and of Scotland will dissingly the inconvenience which the difference of these laws occasion to her Majesty's subjects engaged in trade.

tive to the mercantile laws of England and of Scotland will dishible the inconvenence which the difference of tree laws occasion to her Majesty's subjects engaged in tracie.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that that you have given your attention to the arrangements connected with county courts. It is her Majesty's anxions wish that justice should be attainable by ell classes of her subjects, with as much speed and with as little expense as analy be consistent with the due investigation of the merits of causes to be tried.

Her Majesty trusts that the act for placing the Coast Guards under the direction of the Board of Admiralty and afford the groundwork for arrangements for providing, in time of peace, means amplicable to national defence on the occurrence of any future emergency.

GENTIAMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—
We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readness with which you have granted the supplies for the present year.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—

HER Majesty tommands us to congratulate you on the favorable state of the revenue, and upon the thriving condition of all branches of the national industry; and she acknowledges with gratitude the loyalty of her faithful subjects, and that spirit of order and that respect for the law which prevail in every part of her dominions.

Her Majesty commands us to express her confidence that on your return to your bonces you will promote, by your influence and example, is your several districts, that continued and progressive improvement which is the vital principle of the well being of nations; and her Majesty ferry and the green of Phajend reminds her Parliament of the voltal engage of the Continued and progressive improvement which is the will be principle of the well being of admighty God may attend your rights, and prosper your doings for the well series of the proper your doings for the well series of the form of the conners of the conners and the majesty ferry and the subjects and they are also an apport of the conners of the conners of the con

their commerce, their finances, their liberty. In this we cannot profess to compete with them. We can do more to be prepared for sudden events than we have to be prepared for sudden events than we have to be prepared for sudden events than we have sufficients done, but our institutions, ear habits, and our convictions forbid us to do more. Let war, however, once be declared, and our allies and enemies know affice that they have to do with a Power the resources of which no reverses can subdue that the courage of which no reverses can subdue that the courage and resources et wrich will only rise the higher and be developed the more decidedly the longer the conflect's protracted and the vaster the effort if requires. On the attitude of the Parliament and the nation, and of the timmense advantages realized by the conclusion of an honorable posce, it is difficult to say too much. We have not bryotten part misfortunes and shilures, but we are grateful for returning prosperity, and consident that those full-ures arise from circumstances that may, if we will, be entirely obviated.

The notice of the negotiations with regard to Contral America is cold and brief, as belts a subject of delicacy and difficulty which might enably be aggravated by any unadecide cord; but we hope that at the opening of the most easien the Queen will be able to address her Parliament in very different terms with regard to the relations of this country to the United States of America. By a natural transition, the speech passes from that great satisfactority explained, or ever will assisfactority explained, or ever will assi

and briefly, and without any attempt at exagginated eslegy, the speech disposes of the business despatched since the needing of Parliament.

The English Official Report on the Sound Dues.

[From the London Times, July 28.]

We received on Saturday a copy of the report from the select committee of the House of Commons on the Sound dues. The committee did not consider it their province to inquire into the right exercised by Danmark to levy tolis on ships and goods paraing between the German Ocean and the Baltic; it is matter of hystory that England has acquised in the payment of these does for some centuries, and at this time they are paid and regulated in der engagement by apecial treaty between the two countries. There is, however, no doubt respecting the mischlef and inconvenience attending upon the payment of the Sound dies, as apposits from the atrong evidence of all persons engaged in the Baltic trade. The doton-tion of vesse is in the Sound is a tertile source of evil and endiess expense, which is not adequately measured by the payments actually made to the Danish government. On the contrary, the charges or exections merely incidental to the payment expected by the humb government amount to more than the dues themselves, and constituent to double the sunthereof. Strong and unvarying testimenty is borne to the mischlef arising out of the detection of vessels at Emboure. The apparently arbitrary rates at which the does are fixed is also matter of complicit. The Sound dues therefore, as now levied, combine in them what is monothed the first and much needless expendeurs in the collection of a camps article hable in taxes that fail upon trade—they are uncounted in their operation, and they occasion great loss of time and much needless expendeurs in the collection of a camps article that these dues are the cause of annoyance and injury to Britten trade, from bryging constructing duties or the lumish from bryging constructing duties or the Impart of poods by land through ber terture, so whe had a because or the t

possis of the Danish government to the different Slate interested in the trade and navigation of the Baltic shoul receive immediate attention. Twelve witnesses were ex amined, whose expenses amounted to £107.

The United States Mission to the King of Blams.

[From the Singapore Times, May 20.]

We hear the steamer Auckland's long detention in the Siamese waters is in consequence of the contents of the treaty (British) being discussed word by word by His Majesty. The United States mission had arrived, but had not received the first audience.

[From the Siogapore Times, May 23.]

The United States Mission had arrived, but had not received the first audience.

[From the Siogapore Times, May 23.]

The United States Mission had arrived in the stoam frigate San Jacinto, which vessel anchored off the bar in the Chew Phya river on the 13th April, and proceeded up to Bangkok on the 21st. An audience was granted to the United States Minister, the Hon. Mr. Harris, by the First King on May 1st and the Second King on May 24, both of which ware strictly of a formal character. The presents from the United States had been delivered. The Stamese Pleopotentiaries, to treat with the United States Mission, had been nominated but had not received their powers up to May 15th, the date of the Aurkland's departures, so that it is probable the mission will not be able to finish the negotiations for some weeks. We may remark that the United States Mission was received not only with due solemnity and respect, but with the courtesy characteristic of the First and Second King.

Mr. Ex-Consul Mathew's Case.

lemnity and respect, but with the courtesy characteristic of the First and Second King.

Mr. Ex-Consul Mathew's Case.

In the House of Commons on Jaily 26—
Mr. Glabstone asked the permission of the House to make a brief personal explanation with respect to a gentleman who undeservedly, as regarded himself, had been a sufferer on public grounds. He altuied to Mr. Mathew, who had lately held the office of British Consul in America, but from whom his exequator had been withdrawn on the charge that he had been implicated in breaches of the American law in natters relating to the enlistment question. The proceedings of Mr. Consul Mathew had been taken in the most direct and straightforward manner. (Hear, hear.) He had reported all that he had done to his official superior, Mr. Crampton; that gentleman had in his turn reported them to the government, by whom they were sanctioned and approved. It was clear, therefore, that, whatever might be thought of the merits of the general question, no blame could fairly attach to Mr. Corsul Mathew. The responsibility of his proceedings, if they constituted a breach of the American law, was transferred to his superiors, and if he had gone wrong he had done so in his zoal for his country, and in his earnest desire to carry into effect the instructions of those who were in authority over him in acquainting them with the course he had alwest over him in acquainting them with the course he had inself beyond the possibility of offinees, but unfortunately, not of punishment. He was undeservedly a sufferer, and appeared to be well entitled to the consideration of the bright government. He had been given to understand, however, that in the course of the debate on the enlistment question words were imputed to bim (Mr. Gladstene) to the effect that he was not disposed to give entire credence to the statements of Mr. Gonsul Mathew. If any such words had indeed been stributed to him, all the could say was that they had been erroneously at tributed, for, in point of fact, he gave the fullest

the statements of that gentleman, whom he believed to be an honorable and well intentioned man. (Hear, hear.)

Speech of the King of Portugal.

The following is a translation of the King of Portugal appeals upon closing the Cortes at Lisbon on the 19th instant:

Worthy Pears and Gentlemen Deputies of the Portuguese Nation—At the moment of closing the session, the last of the present Legislature, I have again come to testify how much I appreciate being in the centre of the national representatives, in order to signify to you my satisfaction at the zeal you have manifested in the faltiment of your important legislative functions. The causes which have like to the change of Ministry at the beginning of June are well known to you. Conviced that increased facilities of communication by means of good roads and of railroads a new as imperious a necessity as it was always of the highest convenience, you did not hesitate to vote the supplies which my government proposed for that object. I think won and I transport which we will be fuffiled by the underrupted progress of public works, upon the largest possible scale, in order that the country may in in the shortest possible period enjoy the immense benefits resulting therefrom. The barvests this year do not promise to be better than the last. I hope, however, that from the measures you shave adopted to attenuate the evil, and above all, by the favor of brine Providence, we may be wholed to pass the orders without seriously suffering in terrible consequences. I deeply deplore that the cholera morbus should have again afflicted the capital and other parts of the kingdom. It nowever continues to diminish in gravity, which fortunately never became very alarming, and every care has been maintained in all points of the kingdom.

Worthy peers and gentlemen, deputies of the Portuguese nation, I am fully assured that during the interval of your Parliamentary labors you will still continue to render most valuable services, fortifying the people in the spirit of cenciliation and to

the spirit of conclination and tolerance, and in respect and obselvers.

Colonel Fremont's Letter Accepting the Presidential Nomination.

[From the London Times, July 29.]

Among a large portion of the laggish public there has been too strong a tendency to regard connecting politicians in the United States as men ready to profess and some instances might be cited to justify such an impression as this. But, true as it doubted an impression as this. But, true as it doubted in certain sees, it is not frue that all whe are candidates for the highest effices of American government and for their industry, such as the sees, it is not frue that all whe are candidates which is worthy of any people and any stateman. We lately extracted from the American papers a political relation to the residential chair his willinguess to accept it. Colonel Fremont is a man of action in a country where setting inspires great and supportance than we have we can do more than we have related to the country where setting inspires greated any interest that a completion of the country where setting inspires greated and interest the country where setting inspires great and support our mount of early victions, and the residue of the interest properties and some instances might be cited to justify such an impression as this. But, true as it doubted to the approximant passion, for the sake of other and inserting of the copied to the approximant passion. Fig. 1.

We lately extracted from the American papers a political relation than cultivated taste or philosophical relations and the country where extending and recent has a complete and some instances and the cited to justify such an impression as this. But, true as it doubted to any dominant passion, for the sake of extending of the copied to the approximant passion, for the sake of the approximant passion, for the sake of extending of the copied to the approximant passion, for the largish public there has been too strong a tendency to prograt connection of the unit of the largish public there h

ricen Stated, but the whole civilized world recent history of the New World for Colean Premarks real mention for the the World for Colean Premarks real mentions be appreciated through the base of exaggeration. But again for Western adventure ever the fixtuesses of the Rocky Mentions to the treasures of California, he is fairly suttled to take his rams among those benefactors of manich who have brought moral and figh wical hardinost to the performance of works augreted by science and accountificated by perseverance. Such a man must have many admirers amour his own countrymen, yet for find that a man distinguished rather by his past careethan his present particularly what popular county had to the present particularly was popular county his control and the speches of American legislators, were propared of find that, when selected to complete for the honor, he could address to his follow citizons a reply so little varied by the passions of the day, no little tained by the epidencie fever of jealousy and violence.

The Colonel lays stress upon two points,—the foreigs policy of his country's government and the extension of always to new States of the Union. On the first he observes:—The assumption that we have a right to take rom another nation its domains because we want them as a abandournest of the honest character which our country has acquired; as provide healthine by unforced the country, when all its intereste might be more certainly secured and its objects attained by just and healing corneals, involving no loss of reputation. When we hear of language like this because a fixed by another of language like this because and ambition of propose were vibrating with the ambition of youth, and addressed at a time when the sensitiveness and ambition may provide. When we can be proposed to the country, when all the interests might be not a fixed by a fixed by the country of the man who can thus pit himself against the accountry has conducted to a young republic, which, it it remained with the association of the propo

Colonel Fremont's language on this point is as sound as it is hot est:—it would be out of place here to piedge my self to any particular policy that has been suggested to terminate the sectional controversy expendered by political animosities operating on a powerful class banded tegether by common interests. A practicul remedy is the somission of Kanass into the Union as a free State.

\*\* That fatal act which gave birth to this purely sectional strife, originating in the scheme to take from free labor the country secured to it by a rolema covenant, cannot be too soon disarmed of its neralicous force. The only remail region of the middle latitudes left to the emigrants of the Northern States for homes cannot be conquiered from the free faborers, who have long considered it as set apart for them as an inheritance, without provoking a deeperate struggle. We have seen other addresses late y which certainly did not meet this awkward question in so bold a strain but which coquetted with it, played with it, and rang the changes on the "federal Union." the "preservation of our institutions," and the "merging of particular theories in the safety of the republic." We trust that the citizens of the States will know how to appreciate a courage which will neither palter with a momentous question, nor seek to base the safety of the republic upon a timid compromise; and if, by his courage and his ability. Col. Fremont secures the object of his patriotic ambition, we certainly shall congratulate both the States and this kingdom on the elecation of a man who seems to reconcile patriotism with report for the registed of dates, and his resultation of over things with a graceful abstinence from bragging of them.

warre brought out to give magnificance to this dinner; the fusha's bandrome services of gold and silver, numberiess candelabras and waxlights, transparencies, and ornaments of every description, gave lastre to the scene, which was unanimously admired. The dinner did not last long, as is customary with the Turks; there were no specches made, and immediately after Sa'i Pasha adjourned to another spartment to smoke his pipe. The fireworks were then resumed, and a great display of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius and the burning of Pompel took place. One remarkable feather in these files was the preparderance of European tastes and customs, though the Turks and Egyptions were very numeroes and mixed freely with the Europeans. The amount of money expended by the Viccecy on this occasion was anoemous. \$100,000 being considered a low estimate of the cost, as he was most lavish in every detail.

A grand review of the Viccecy army was expected, but, for some reason or other, it did not take place.

On the 20th Eedchid Pasha, the Viccecy's principal guest, took his departure for Constantinople in the Fashu a line ynoth Faid Gehnad, and he can hardy help feeling gratified with the attentions shown to him during his visit to Egypt; and perhaps Said Pasha will some day derive some beceff from it when Redenial Pasha returns to power at Constantinopte.

On the 19th the Greek Consul, on the part of his government, presented to the Pasha a Greek degration, as an acknowledgment of the leulency shown by his Highness towards the Greek resident; of Egypt at the time of the misunderstanding between Greece and Turkey last year, when all Greeks were ordered to be expedied from the Ottoman dominions.

Affairs in India.

when all Greeks were ordered to be expedied from the Ottoman dominions.

Affairs in India.

END OF THE EMBEDY INSCRIBETION—THE NEW STALE IN OUDS—CERRUS OF JETRE PUNIAB—TOTING AT ELECTIONS IN CALCUTTA ABOLISHED—LOCAL INTROVEMENTS—A RELIGIOUS EMULTE—WATER WORKS—THE MONSOON.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Calcutta, June 17, 1856.

The disturbances in Kimedy have ceased. The Sowrabs—the tribe chiefly implicated—refused to a sist the section which had taken up arms, and the followers of Danda Ewamee, fluding themselves unsupported sinuls back to their own villages. The local authorities are accused of exaggerating the danger, but without reason. It is not un the power of man to fix a limit to the spread of an Indian rebedition, and twenty four hours of unchecked success would have covered the province with armed success would have covered to be extreme joa o tay of the central authority, but in this instance it has undoabled! both judgment and activity. Had the disturbances lasted for another week the district would have been occupie by an irresultile force.

I have for some time past been silent upon the measures adopted for the construction of a new government in Oude. The order of the construction of a new government in Oude. The order of the construction of a new government in Oude. The order of some and to the province has been rapidly proceeding. A revenue actitement has been made upon terms which the naviews consider sufficiently fair. It will remain is force for three years, during which the naviews consider sufficiently fair. It will remain is force for three years, that this code, prepared by Mr.

being initiated when able to answer for themselves. Since the annexation of the country the number of the initiated has gradually declined. No longer a dominant caste, the Sikhs find their religious isolation inconvenient and burdensome. They have, therefore, ceased to initiate their children, who remain pure Hindoos, and are not taught to reverence the grants. So rapid has been the change that it is believed the next generation will witness the total extinction of the creed. The division of Labore which contains Umritsur, the seared city of the Sikhs, and which used to be their stronghoid, comprises 3,500,000 ishabitants; of these only 200,000, or loss than 5 pr cent, are Sikhs. In the strange history of British India I know so fact more strange than this. It is not 12 years since the followers of this fatta formed the dominant military class of a great country, and rivalled and almost defeated the British in the field. Yet they have been so utterly subjugated that they have lost not only the bope but the desre of resistance. No other theory will account for the neglect of a ceremonal which was once the sign of entrance not only into a new creed, but into a warlike and governing class. Lord Tailtousie's policy in India needs no other defence than this single fact. I need not tell you that the sightest oppression, the smallest feeling of hatred to their new rulers, would have made those men cling to their faith with the tenacity of the genuine Asiatic bigot.

The government has just introduced a new bill for the municiple administration of Calcutta. The elective principal has now had a trial of many years, and has proved a total failure. The Europeans will not vote, and the natives have always elected the same persons—two men no to, iously uscless. The other two members of the Conservancy Commission are officials, and the system therefore, unites all the evils of popular election with all the evils of official management. It has therefore been abandoned. It is proposed to creats a kind of corpo adion, consistin

primitable both the other some the barbelium was a consequent of a sure who seem to conseque potential seed and the state of the state

munifications as periocity unparalicied.

In unification as periocity unparalicied.

In and which Lord Ganetog, while here, inaugurated, and which Lord Ganetog, while here, inaugurated, are proceeding two-paraly. The contracts for all works connected with the reservoir at Vehar, with the laying of the distribution or street man throughout the town, were left by the court of directors on the 7th of May, that for all their on pipes required having been let on the Westenday proceeding. This we learn by a letter form Mr. Conybeare, the engineer is Fugland, who further promises that in May next the works will be so far advanced as to continence supplying the island with the form of the state of the continence of the form of the state of the form of the form

others, while crying out lamegtably for efficient labor, refuse to reserve our convices. The disposal of them is shely scout to become a very serious question of civil legislation. What is, therefore, to prevent their being made available in laying the foundation of a new srading port and commercial settlement at Delago Bay? Held out to them some prospect of reprieve, and reward for good conduct and some stuitable and elevated tocality may be found where health can be preserved, and their services turned to advantage. Since the garveys of Cap ain Owen—more than thirty years ago—we have added searcely anything to car stock of knowledge of the Eastern coast of Arica. Mr. Henry Milleer, Mr. Proudfoot, Mr. A. Jacques, and others have paid flying visite, in small consters, from Natal to Delagoa Bay, but have had little opportunity of gleaning much information as to the native tribes, the commerce, or the condition of the Portuguese stallements. There is every reaven, however, to believe that a profitable, though at first a limited trade, may be opened in that quarter, and that advantages which have hitherto been tripoyed almost exclusively by American traders may be secured to British merchants. By more minute and accurate ob ervations of the coast line, and of the rivers, than have yet been taken, a valuable accomion to our knowledge of the African castern coast would be gained. In addition to this, much useful information might be acquired regarding the states and native tribes located in the neighborhood, as well as respecting the capabilities of the vast interior of tartern Abica, as its in giving a new direction to our school and the properties of the continent, from west to cust, and, quitting Angels, her cacher the furthest lolland station of the Portuguese, on the Fastern Coast. He will doubtless have acquired much weeful highormation regarding the country, the native tribe, the productions, and the social condition and wants of the people, and we shall look with interest for his dealled reports and journals

addressed to the commander of any English vessel of warm continuate, forwarding some scientific papers for her majesty's istronomer at the Cape, which were received on the 4th 19st. by the officer in command of the Dark when at that port. On the death of Mr. M'Chue, Mr. Wair, master's assistant the only remaining executive officer besides the gunner, being very ill of fever, and not acquainted with the exact orders under which Mr. M'Chue had been acting, and being ignorant, therefore, of the discrittenary orders which I had given to that officer in repard to waiting for Dr. Livingston, and knowing that the Dart had been afready deliyed seven weeks longer than under ordinary circumstances would have been justifiable, did not prolong his stay so long as he might have done, which is much to be regretted as Dr. Livingston was so near at hend. I have, &c.

H. D. TROTTER, Commodore.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Terriz, March 3, 1856.

Sh.—You will confer a great favor if, in the event of your ship going to the Cape, you take charge of the accompanying packet of letters for Mr. McLear the Astronomer keyal there. Should you have no intention of proceeding thither soon, be so kind as to give directions that it may go by the first safe conveyance.

I arrived here—the furthest inland station of the Fortuguese in Eastern Africa—yesterday morning, having couse across the continent from Angola; am in good health, but pretty well tired out from marching for some time past over a very rough, stony country. Our cattle were all killed by the ily called "isetse," and, not possessing any goods to bu' a cance, we had to rough it.

The Tortuguese here are very kind—indeed, I have found them so every where; and if I could only be sure of my family receiving rarly intelligence of my welfare, I would rost a short time in peace.

The Tortuguese here are very kind—indeed, I have found them so every where; and if I could only be sure of my family receiving rarly intelligence of my welfare, I would rost a short time in peace.

Hoping

PREIAL THOOPS WITH GREAT LOSS—THE ENGLISH
TREATY WITH STAM—THE TEA, SILE, AND COTTON
MARKETS.

[Correspondence of the Lendon Times.]
Political reports from the interior centinue unsatisfactory. In Klanesi the imperial troops are said to have
been defeated by the rebels, and to have lost 8,000 men,
among them seven Mandarius.

In the North the insurgenits appear also to have men
with much success, and the town of Ningkwo-foo has
been taken by them. This place lies about 100 miles
westward of Hoochow, the centre of the silk district.
Parties are said to have approached Pun-new Chiu, and
cause much alarm at Seocitow.

These disturbances had affected trade at Shanghal, and
the new teas were expected to be late in arriving, owing
to the interference in transit.

His Excellency Admiral Seymour, in Her Majesty's ship
Winchester, proceeds on a visit to the northern ports on
the 11th inst. We do not hear anything further regarding a diplomatic visit to Japan.

We have to news of the aquadron in the north.

Mr. S. H. Parkes has arrived here from Bangkos. The
ratifications of Sir John Bowring's treaty with the King
of Siam were exchanged on the 5th of April with grand
ceremonies. The treaty came into force on the 7th of
April.

Mr. Parkes proceeds shortly to Canton, where he is

April.

April. Parkes proceeds shortly to Canton, where
Mr. Parkes proceeds shortly to Canton, where appointed to act as Her Majority a Committee The Praya question seems at present to be remain in abeyance.

steamers that run between this and canton streets a rock, and the fore part almost immediately scule. reveral Chinese were drowned, but no Europeans. Trade in imports at Canton has been satisfactory during the morals. Longdoths have been in request, and are 5c. to loc. dearer for some descriptions. Cotton yara has

Trade in imports at Canton has been sall factory during the most li. Longdotth have been in request, and are 5c. to 10c. dearer for some descriptions. Cotion yarn has declined, owing to facced saies. Rice is very abundant, and the price has further given way. The closing rate was 4s. 10½d. Freights—the clipper ship is loading at Whampoa for London at 62.

In tea there has been a considerable business done at about previous rates. A few canister musters of the new congous have been shown in the market, but the samples are too small to judge of the quality. The first shipment is expected to be made during the month. Prices are likely to be high at tard.

Shanghal advices are to the list, inst. Operations in test and silk of last season were nearly closed. The new congous were not expected to arrive for two or three menths. The new crop of silk promises to be abundant and of good quality. Prices are likely to rule high. Imports are duil, and prices generally had receded. Money was very scarce, and exchange had advanced materially. Foodhow dates are to the 27th ult. The new was baddommenced arriving. Contracts were said to be 2 to 4 takes dearer than last year. The make of the test was reported favorably of. Seven vessels were on the berin for higgiand; one or two were expected to get away by the line.

Vrom Amoy we have dates to the Slat uit. Very little lass been doing there in longcloths, cotton yare, or cetton.

Approaching Marriage of the Grand Duke. Michael, of Russia.

A letter from St. Petersburg (ives some information relative to circumstances connected with the late better than 5t. Petersburg gives some information relative to circumstances connected with the late better than 5t. Petersburg gives some information relative to circumstances connected with the late better than 5t. Petersburg gives some information relative to circumstances connected with the late between the first instructed in the Russ an Greek religion, which she bound to embrace, that change being a since quelled any princes who enters th

wards, du

The Farts Ment to the Emperor for relative to the inte-during the late I probabilions from alluding to the fact

the object of the bill provate was white destroying use officially—the interests of Fr.

certain representatives however, of the bra and officially—the interests of Fr.

certain between the bra and officially—the interests of the proposed reform raised objections, and opposed the views taken by your government of the premarent industry opened and contralized on all questions connected with the customs. They demanded that a new and special inquiry should be instituted into the state of their branches of manufacture, and into the degree of protection which each required in order, to defend it against foreign competition. The lapse of time which must take place before the resumption of the labors of the legalative body will allow of this supplementary information being obtained, which, lathough it has not been considered as indispensable in principle, will not be the less method. Your Majesty therefore decided, on my proposition, that the wish expressed in the name of certain branches of manufacture should be acceded to, and charged me to seek out the best add most saliable mode of carrying on the inquiry demanded.

The report these proceeds to observe that in the time of the old governments the Superior Connell of Commerce had been called on to breedingstee the following products:

— n 1818-29, sugar and iron: 1832-33, coals; 1834, prohibited goods, 1857, lines threads and clothe; and in 1888 weeklen threads.